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YEW ARRANGEMENT.

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To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knewville, Dalton, Atoma, Chanantonga, Nashville, Rimstville, Grand Juneson, Chanandonga, Nashville, Rimstville, Grand Juneson, Espandia, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a breet Route and Conduction Railway Connections to Memphis. Adording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles morter than by any other conte.

The starm forty boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street als, edock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the care for kinhond, Charlottesville, Shonton, White Suiphur Springs, Woodnack, R., and at 7'4, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, naking sire and close connexions to Momphis.

Ragging wagons and combiness leave the office, Fa. avenue, at 6 decodes a. m. and 7, p. 29.

UMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer

Alexandria.
EICHARD WALLACH, President. TOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE - FROM WASH. AT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

eet at Richmond with the Danville, Southeide, Virginia,

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patrons to that extent that more warersoms were necessary to exhibit all its stock, have emilarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware dedorroom on Breadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opinits the Chy Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the coat extensive emilargement of their fluctory, will enable the subscribe to keep on hand at all times a larges wheek of fire and burefare to keep on hand at all times a larges wheek of the and contrast. extensive enlargement of their factory, will compare the keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar safes then any other establishment in the world. Particular at ALSO ...

Will keep en hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, yault doors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder proof locks for hanks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

boot key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and

251 Broadway, corner Murray at, New York.

F. COYLE & CO., Agenty

Washington, D. C. May 26-1y

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, I SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan-

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH
Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Limit (Mo.) Democrat: Beliew we publish a letter to
Dr. Wess, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must
have its effect when coming from a retuible source. If cortificates
are guarantees of truth, the Boctor needs no encommuna nor useless
puttley from the press:

Fave O. J. Ween & Co.: Gentlemen: Hereing my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorations, which had become one of the gray probably one-third which had become one country of the procured a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorations, which had become other gray, probably one-third which it was been procured a horse of your hair relationship of the world that the gray or white lair has totally disappeared, both one of the property of the world that the gray or white lair has totally disappeared, both one of the property of the world that the gray or white lair has totally disappeared, both one of the property of the world that the gray or white lair has totally disappeared, both one of the property of the world that the gray or white lair has totally disappeared, both one of the property of the world that the gray or white lair has botally disappeared, both one of the property of the world that when the property of the world that when the property of the pro

Paur. Woods Burk RESTORATIVE.

Paur. Woods Door sir. Having had the minfortune to lose the heat purton of my lastr, from the effects of the yellow flavor in New Orleans, in 1864. I was inclusive to make a trial of your preparation, and found in 1864. I was included to make a trial of your preparation, and found it is answer as the yory fitting insected. My host is now thick and glowny, and no words, can express my obligations to you in giving to the affected such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Виссияния, Jan. 12, 1868.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 159.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing, DROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER

CLASS I.

No. I. 5,000 roams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twentyeight pounds per ream.

2. 1,500 roams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twentythree pounds per ream.

3. 3,100 roams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh
twenty six pounds.

4. 100 roams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh
"twenty four pounds per ream.

5. 340 roams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh
twenty four pounds per ream.

6. 400 reams writing paper, 19 by 18 inches, to weigh
twenty-two pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfect,
heets to the roam and no "outside" quirus; they are to be made of the CLAMA 7.

THE SCHEMES FOR NOVEMBER, 1858.

201 V	75 number	STEP CHEEP CONT.		20075	Ballots.	
		RICH I	KTIKT			
prize (£	\$37,500	1	prize o	C	\$2.502
do		15,000	20	prince	of.	1.000
do .	Charles .	10,000	20	do	Contraction of	500
do		7,500	20	40		400
do		5,000	20	do		300
da da		4,050	199	do	101091	200
Sec.		dec	dec.		Ac.	ORGANOSE
	Tickets \$10	-halven	85-	quarte	rn \$2 50.	
Certificat	tes of packages of	25 whole	e tick	etis		\$140
De		25 half	d			70
734		45 mores	man . A	in .		W.6.

355,000 :-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF BELAWARE, Class 250, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Satur-day, NOVEMBER 20, 1858. 75 No. Lottery.—13 Drawn Ballotz.

\$50,0001-Lottery for the Boucht of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Closs S, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-day, NOVEMBER 27, 1868. . 78 No. Lottery—14 Drawn Bullots.

who order from me.

Address

Oct 17

Wilmington, Deleware.

ON THE PEXILION of J. B. Tharter, administrator of Jac. Batch, deceased, c. Hinghem, Messachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the unid John Hatch, on the 20th February, 1845, for an improvement in "hatchom" for seven years from the expiration of sail patent, which takes place on the 20th february, 1859.

It is actioned that

1805.

R is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 17th of January, 1850, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear out show cause, if any they have, why said, petition ought not to be granted.

Foreous opposing the extension are required to the in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least worthy tays before the day of bearing; all testimony filed by either party to used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will, be furnished on application.

and with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on applications.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th of December scart depositions, and other papers relied apon as testimony, must be field in the affice on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Octored, allot, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, D. C., and Part, Buston, Mass, once a week for three weeks; the first of soft pub issuings to be at least start days before the 17th of Jamesy next, the day of hearing.

DOI. HOLT.

Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

bestie.

O. J. Wood & CO., Propriesters. 312 Prondway, New York, (in the great New York Wise Politing Establishment.) and E14 Market street, and odd by all great Droggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Land odd by all great Droggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dealers.

Land Odd by all great Droggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE LATE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

TS TRUE CHARACTER ADMITTED BY THE

MORE RECENT OUTRAGES.

To the Editors of the Union:

The recent gross and unparalleled outrage upon the elective franchise perpetrated in this city on the day which should have been honestly devoted to the election of its mayor and city council deserves more than a passing notice, and I ask the privilege of placing in the columns of the Union a few remarks on the subject. I do so from the fact that the Union, published, as it is, at the seat of the national government, and from thence circustal the more likely to

generally:

1st. I assert that at this time the State of Maryland is used the control of organized baseds of desperate ruffiar embracing within their number convicted and unconvict

would not now be governor.

2d. I assert that by a more glaring fraud, Thomas Swann and teasty-eight of his friends claim to be the Mayor and city council of this city. It follows that fraud and murderous outrage control and govern the whole. At this enlightened day, and in the midst of a country said to be governed by good laws, and under the influence of christianity, that such a tata of these can exist to said to be governed by good laws, and inder the influence of christianity, that such a state of things can exist is really wonderful; yet such is undoubtedly the fact—no man of truth or honor can or will deny it.

This city is divided into trenty wards. On the 13th instant nineteen out of these treenty wards were under the control of lawless, desperate men, banded together by the names of Plug-Uglies, Blood-Tubs, Rough-Skins, &c. At each of the polls in these wards these ruffians stood with Swann tickets—these tickets were chequered on the backs in blue ink, similar to playing cards, and in such a

with Swann tickets—these tickets were chequered on the backs in blue ink, similar to playing cards, and in such a manner that they could not be folded up or voted without its being seen by a ruffian standing at the poll-window, who, in the event of a ticket being offered natchequered, immediately hustled the voter away, and others of the gang knocked him down, kicked him, stabbed him, or shot him. This is no exaggerated statement—evidence of these facts is to be found not only in the common complaint of thousands of vester-table citizens, but in remarkable cases. these faces is one nound not only in the common complaints of thousands of respectable citizens, but in remarkable cases of individual outrage. Joel Vickers, now nearly eighty years of age, a Marylander by birth, a man of very large fortune, distinguished for his liberal charities, and respected and beloved by all who know him as one of the sected and beloved by a striarchs of the city, was brutally and disgracefully ustled from the polls, and not permitted to vote in the ard in which he has lived and voted nearly fifty years, beat him, sick him, shoot him, or stab him. Murder, in a measure, has lost its terrors; formerly men were sur-prised when bloody deeds were enacted; now the sur-prise is when bloody deeds do not occur. One wonders at a desperado's forbearance. It is quite common for gangs of men to enter a peaceful citizen's house, and take from

it, in the presence of the owner, whatever the going may desire. The law of God and the law of man are alike trampled under foot. Lawlessness knows no restraint, and, worst of all, the evil is on the increase. As is very well known, Col. A. P. Shutt, a Balti-norean—a very worthy man, and one who has filled various responsible stations—consented, at the solicitation of many citizens, to become a candidate for the mayoralty. Before mid-day of the day of election he was compelled to retire. Hear what he says on this subject, over his own signature, in the Baltimore Sun of the 15th in-

that the day must end in a costeet with arms and builgoons, or quiet submission. Whatever indifferences left to the consequences personally, I sould not assume, despite the judgments of my friends, to continue in a position which would subject them to sanguinary dangers in their assempts to vote for me.

"The clints, composed of desperate men though they may be, are not responsible, for they are but the corrupted and demoralized means used to accomplish certain ends; the police are not responsible, for they are subject to the influence of place and patronage; the chi-f or pulse is not responsible, for the too, is a subordinate, controlled by superfor authority; but it is the head of all the police, the Mayor himself, who is about responsible for the fearful record of crimes and villanies and assessinations which are perpetrated by the hired minions he self use official. His own outh and voluntary pledges to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their considuriously rights, as well as their lives, are suitably heighen to an outergot community.

"I maintain that the responsibility rests alone with Mayor Swann to answer for withit diaregard of official obligations, the primary cause of the disfranchment of citizens and the crimes and disprace under which our city suiters. Released as I am now from the silence that cantidately imposed open me, as a citizen interested in the fair fame of our metropoits, I speak thus plainly and trutificity, in explanation of my sets and my views.

A. P. SHATE."

As will be perceived, these grave charges are made over the signature of Col. Shutt, a brave and honorablman. It is no answer on the part of Mayor Swann or his friends to say he or they will treat Col. Shutt's statement with contempt or allence. To do so is to admit the truth of the charges. The mere fact that Thomas Swann is perhaps worth half a million of dollars does not make him, in the estimation of honorable men, less responsible to the issue which Col. Shutt presents. Hon-est men are not to be hoodwinked or blinded by the glitter of a man's fortune, and I venture to assert that before long public opinion will vindicate itself.

writes to the American as follows:

writes to the American as follows:

"I felt mortified to be compelled to hand in a ticket evidently so marked on the outside that all those who surrounded the window—a motley group of youths, recking with liquor—should know who I was voting for. I was shocked to see some of my old neighbors and friends, who approached the window with tickets not marked like mine, elbowed off the curbstone, and that, whatever arrangements were made by the mayor, through the police, to protect the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of voters, they appeared to have been wholly respected." voters, they appeared to have been wholly neglected."

Wm. McEkkerry, George Fowler, Wm. Wilkinson alias Richardson, and Thomas Hogg, the parties charged with the manderous assault on Robert Brady, an old man employed in the new poet office building, Second street. Wm. Meads Addison, esq. district attorney, appeared for the United States, and Charles L. Kraft, esq. for the traversers. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the substance of their textinony was as follows: Brady was atting, about half-past 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, on the steps of the Merchants' Bank, Second street, sating his dinner, when an omnibus load of some eight or ten rowdies drove up Gay street, and storped at ing a revolver and threatening to shoot the first one who struck Col. Kane. The other parties named were subse-quently arrested. The assault was committed on the post-office property, which had been ceded to the United States in 1856. The District Attorney said it was clearly an assault with intent to murder, and Commissioner Hanan entertaining the same view, all five were fully committed in default of \$2,000 responsible bail each, to answer that charge at the present term of the U.S. District Court. The witnesses were all ordered to ap

We publish on our first page to-day the testimony ta-ken before United States Commissioner Hanan, in the examination of the five men charged with a murderous committed within the jurisdiction of the United States court, and will come before Judge Giles for trial. There will be no delay here, with a multiplicity of chances for ultimate escape by removal to Baltimore county court—
no defeat of the ends of justice through the operation of
straw ball—no procrastination and delay by postponement
from term to term—but a prompt trial, and if convicted
an equally prompt and adequate sentence. We expressed our regret a few days since that Judge Giles could
not be removed across court-buse lane, but had no horse not be removed across court-house lane, but had no hope that our desire in this respect should so soon be fulfilled— at least that he should have the opportunity of giving a practical example to our other tribunals of justice. There are now before the criminal court twenty cases of equal enormity waiting trial from term to term, (the par-ties out on straw bail,) the summary punishment of whom ties out on straw bail.) the summary punishment of whom would have long since checked the growing spirit of vio-

It was a fatal mistake—that of the Rough Skins on It was a table mistake—that of the Rough Skins on Friday last—to venture out of Baltimore into the United States—out of the jurisdiction of Mayor Swann into that of the federal government. They certainly could never have been aware that in crossing the threshold of the custom-house and post office they placed themselves beyond the useful protection of the police, and out of reach of the friendly offices of Justice Mearis and Mr. Whitney. They have now ynt where they will find no averagething. have now got where they will find no sympathizing friends among the officers of the law—where struw bail is unknown—and where there is no removal of cases to definite future. They have unwittingly committed an offence for which they must answer before a court where they will infallibly receive what, of all things in the world, they have hitherto had least reason to expect—and

LET.—The Baton Rouge Advocate has a letter dated Chapel Hill, Tenn., August 10, written, as we learn, from the Advocate, by a gentleman who was formerly a citizen of Louisiana, and at one time filled a high office in

her government, from which we extract the annexed interesting passage:

"The person is yet living who saw the first sack of cotton seed brought into the Mississippi Valley. It was introduced by Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gen. Gaines,
who was a native of Ireland, a Spanish subject, and acting as consul for the United States at the port.pf New
Orleans. It was imported expressly for Mr. Bringier, a
wealthy planter, on the right bank of the river, a few
miles below Domaldsonville. Mr. Bringier had also the miles below Donaldsonville. Mr. Bringier had also the first cotton gin imported. The cotton seed was distributod to such planters, up and down the coast, as desired to try the experiment, and in the fall of the year, when it was picked, Mr. B. sent his son, Louis Bringler, the present venerable surveyor general of Louisiana, with a harge and gang of negroes to collect it for the purpose of being ginned. The cotton was raised and ginned upon shares, and when bagged was sent to Daniel Clark for ex-portation. Mr. Bringler told me he had gone up as far as Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee, gathering cotton to be ginned at his father's place below Donaldsonville. This was in the latter part of the last and at the beginning of the present century."

Collision or Two Strangers.—The Norfolk Argus says that on Friday last, at about one o'clock, a collision of quite a serious character took place near Crancy Island, between the United States steamer Arctic, coming from before long public opinion will vindicate itself.

HOWARD.

One who has always supported the "American" ticket writes to the American as follows:

"I felt mortified to be compelled to hand in a ticket reidently so marked on the outside that all those who took the wrong ownse and ran plump into the latter took the wrong ownse and ran plump into the City of Richmond, striking nearly at right angles, on the larboard side, abreast of the smoke stack, causing a terrific crash, staving in the planks, carrying away the mizenmust, smoke stack, pipes, part of the guawale, and other timbers, injuring the steam drum and otherwise damaging the ship in a serious manner. The injured steamer, however, heart offset, and is record time are toward back. ever, kept affoat, and in good time was towed back to her wharf. The damage, including the detention, is sup-posed to amount to about \$3,000. The Arctic proceeded uninjured to the navy-yard. The firemen proceeded on their trip in the steamer Louisians, taking with them their splendid engine, which received no injury by the accident.

Address delivered at the fifth annual Fair of the Tennesses . Agricultural Burnat, October 12, 1858, by Hon. A. Brown.

I thank you, gentlemen, for that kind invitation which I thank you, gentlemen, for that kind invitation watch has conferred on me the honor and happiness of being present with you to-day; and especially do I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the cordial reception which you have just extended to me.

have just extended to me.

I return full of gratitude—never-dying gratitude—for all the kindness, personal, social, and political, which, through a long life, you have never sailed to bestow upon me. I return to mingle in no political contest where each party is struggling for ascendency and power, but to witness, with joy, your continued real and progress in the most ancient, useful, and honorable profession ever followed by man—the profession of agriculture.

Four years ago, when assisting my fellow-citizens of East Tennessee to inaugurate their first annual fair, I proclaimed that the spirit which animated that large assembly—the spirit that had animated the seven or eight thousand persons at Nashville and Gallatin on similar occasions—gave unerring assurance of a triumphant vic-

In the next year, I had the honor of meeting my fel-low-citizens of the western district at Jackson, at their great samual exhibition of that year. Looking over the yeat assembly and gazing on the noble specimens of ag-ricultural production, I could not withhold the exclaricultural production, I could not withhold the exchanation, "Fortunate country! Happy people! In all this, who does not hall the future greatness of Tennessee! Who does not see the hand of a wise and overruling Prov-

to Tennessee, and standing in the midst of her farmers and planters, the proud compeers of those of any other State in the noble work of agricultural improvement. The statesman, toiling and laboring for renown, wins

his way to the gratitude and admiration of his country; the soldier panting for glory, amid the smoke and carnage of battle, is crewned with the laurels of victory; the man of science, stretching his cable from continent to continent, snatches the lightnings from the heavens and sends them flashing around the world, speaking the lan-guage of every people who inhabit it; but none of these can fairly outrival the patient, dignified, and enlightened can larry outrival the patient, dignified, and enlightened cultivator of the earth. Such has been the judgment of mankind from the remetest ages. The name of Cincinnatus is as much honored in the page of Roman history by his devotion to agriculture as for having driven back the invaders of his country. "The villus of Cicero and Hortensius at Tusculum attest their veneration and attachment to an occupation which the Georgies of Virgil have rendered immortal." So of our great Washington wheat fields of Virginia to command the armies of the Revolution; Jackson was conducting in person his plant-ing operations in the fields of the Hermitage, when he was summoned to the command of that army which soon covered him, as well as itself, with immortal honor. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, when walking amid their flocks and herds, and the great Carolinian, at his simple homestead, exhibited more true nobleness of character than when pouring out their matchless eloquence in the forum or the Senate House.

In the United States we have every reason to suppo that this appreciation of agriculture is not destined ever to be less than at the present period. In the early years of the republic it was strongly impressed on the public mind that the nations of the Old World, and more par-ticularly that from which we had separated, were ill at ease under the new form of government which we had established.

The apprehension could not for a long time be resisted that one or more of them inight seize on any favorable moment, arising out of our dissensions or other exterior cause, to extinguish the light of our free institutions, which, flashing over the regal governments of Europe, might reveal the dissatisfaction of their own subjects. Hence it was that all that related to our national defence, apprehensions. They now proudly repose on the firm conviction that their libertles and the form of govern-ment which they have established can never be success-fully assailed. They feel and know that, whilst they

In our vast accession, of territory in Texas, California, and Oregon, no considerations of increasing power, in any possible collision with foreign nations, over mingled in the slightest degree into the negotiations. When these and other new States, formed out of our own territories, came teeming into the Union, the all-absorbing idea was territory for the future farms and homes of the sons and daughters of freedom—cheap and abundant subsistence for them and their descendants for-ever. No one ever thought to inquire how many new regiments they could bring into the field, or what fleets could float on their magnificent lakes and rivers. Climate, soil, minerals, adaptation to manufactures and to the mechanic arts, were keenly inquired after, and were the sole elements that entered into all these grand expensive of every sole of the sole elements. pansions of our country.

When these acquisitions of territory shall be fairly analy-

When these acquisitions of territory shall be fairly analyzed and the facts connected with them shall take their proper places in history, the American character will stand fully vindicated against the charge of inordinate lust after power and dominion. She will not only stand vindicated against the charge of inordinate lust after power and dominion. She will not only stand vindicated against the charge of inordinate lust after power and dominion. She will not only stand vindicated against the charge of inordinate lust after power and of them in promoting the good of mankind by the encouragement of agriculture and its dependent arts and sciences. These are the solid foundations on which must be built the happiness and prosperity of every people. Let England have it, if she will, that she possesses the largest feet that sails or steams on the ocean; let France truly boast that she has the best appointed and disciplined army in the world; let fussia exult in her battlements and towers that frown defance to all Europe—but let it be the price and glory of the largest flags.

[From the St. Lone Republican, Oct. 18.]

Mr. A. C. Hopkins, of this city, has left in our possession, so soft it may be crushed easily by compression which very minute particles of gold thickly abound. The stems are sufficiently abound. The stems are sufficiently abound the stone is so soft it may be crushed easily by compression.

[From the St. Lone Republican, Oct. 18.]

Mr. A. C. Hopkins, of this city, has left in our possession, as specimen of peculiar dark colored sand stone in which very minute particles of gold thickly abound. The stone is so soft it may be crushed easily by compression with the fingers, making the work of extracting the autience of the process.

[From the St. Lone Republican, Oct. 18.] fuscia exuit in her battlements and towers that frown de-fance to all Europe—but let it be the pride and glory ef America to have done more to promote the happiness and prosperity of the general masses of mankind than any nation of the Old World: more by the establishment of a just and equal form of representative government: more, by the lawful acquisition of territory, best suited to furnishing them with the most abundant, and even ele-rant subsidence. furnishing them with the mest abundant, and even elegant, subsistence: more, by the encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic arts essential to their comfort and convenience: more, by the diffusion among all classes of the blessings of a sound, thorough education, industrial, moral, and intellectual. Let my country excel in these, and I am willing to concede to other nations "all the pomp and circumstances of glorious war."

Of course I have no opportunity to discuss these great elements of national prosperity. Each of them is itself a theme too vast for the present occasion. As agriculture is the foundation on which they all rest, I shall confine myself to that subject.

ply of nament and its almost conduces store of surtence for man and all the animals that minister to eit
his necessities or pleasures!

Still I must remind you that the great law of empment and labor applies equally to country and to
life. It is by labor that man must work out the gproblem of his existence—labor of the head—labor
the heart—and labor of the hand.

Wherever man has failed to labor, he has remains
savage; where he has labored most, he has remains
savage; where he has labored most, he has rism higin the scale of his physical, moral, and intellectual beif one angel with his flaming aword drove Adam from
Elen, another angel, though disguised in the hunform of labor, will gently lead his descendants back
their native paradise. Look at the progress they halready made in that celestial and glorious direct
Look backward to the dark ages of man's existewhen he was a mere barburian. Look at him now,
noble and majestic he stands with all his temples ded
ted to learning and piety, and good government are
him. Once a savage, now almost a God.

Be not startled at the boldness of these words,
grandeur of what man has already done and is a

Be not startled at the boldness of these words. The grandeur of what man has already done and is now achieving must plead apolog-tic for the apparent impiety. He has scanned tree heavens and almost numbered the stars. He has gen'ts stolen away its lightnings, and sent them over the land and through the deep waters, to convey his thoughts and wishes around the world. He has laid hold on another of the elements, and despatched his huge ships in a few days over the widest oceans. He has levelled the mountains of the earth that impeded his pathway, and brought forth from their deep and hidden recesses the rich treasures they contained.

give employment to millions of artisans, and can fur the long-desired currency of gold and silver, the stable and unerring standard of values and exchanges devised by the wit of man.

These great advantages of good government, of clim and soil, of mineral production, have stimulated the and quickened the capacities of the American peop

tures, in the mechanic arts, in scientific pursuits, in the learned professions, and, indeed, unsurpassed in all the elements of national greatness.

But what avails our national greatness if we have not national and individual virtue to inspire us with obedience to law and a reverence for the glorious constitution and Union under which we live! These are the sources of our unexampled growth and prosperity, and with his last breath every true patriot should fervently pray that they might last and endure forever.

(From the Lexington (Mo.) Expositor.)

About the 18th of May last a company of nine persons, consisting of Win. B. Smedley, James Johnson, Austin Thompson, Owen Edwards, W. W. Harris, M. Wright, S. P. Exar, and Wilson Murphy, left Ray county for the mines. The same company, minus Wilson Murphy, who stayed behind with the Lawrence company, reached this city last Saturday. They left Pike's Peak the 26th of July, and Cherry Creek the 8th or 9th of August. They inform us that there is no gold there worth digging, and that the stories now so current in relation to the great success of the miners are sheer fabrications. They think that, by hard work, a man might make fifty cents a day; and from the sample of the dust shown us—the proceeds. and from the sample of the dust shown us—the proceeds of a season's labor—we are inclined to doubt whether that is not a liberal calculation.

protect the purity of the ballot-lock and the rights of voters, they appeared to have been whelly neglected."

[From the Shilmore American, oct. 18th.]

[Fr